



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Immigrants for San Francisco recommended for rejection.

Seven immigrants per steamship *Nippon Maru* for San Francisco were recommended, November 23, for rejection.

Immigrants for Tacoma and Port Townsend recommended for rejection.

Two immigrants per steamship *Olympia* for Tacoma and Port Townsend were recommended, November 25, for rejection.

CORFU.

Epidemic diseases—Mortality.

The following is received from Dr. S. C. Zavitzianos, under date of December 12, 1903: I beg the honor to report that since the middle of last year there existed in the island of Corfu 12 epidemics which have caused the death of many children. Said epidemics are whooping cough and measles. I am happy to state that they have now already nearly disappeared. It is easy to see how many were the victims of said epidemics by the comparison of the death rate of the years 1901, 1902, and the ten months of the present year.

According to the last census of October 6, 1896, the inhabitants of the city of Corfu is 29,135; of these 774 died within the twelve months of 1901, 707 in 1902, and 721 during the first ten months of 1903. In 1901 99 children of less than 1 year of age died, and 41 from 1 to 2 years of age, and 212 deaths occurred of persons of 70 and more years of age. The number of children dead is very large in comparison with the number of deaths in old age. That is due to the great number of deaths occurring in the foundling house, where it would not be exaggerated to say that almost all the children die. The causes alleged of said deaths are diarrhea, enteritis, and gastro-enteritis.

In 1902 the number of deaths among children was 95 under 1 year of age. Number of deaths from 1 to 2 years old was 29. The number of deaths in old age above 70 was 124.

During the first months of 1903, from January to October, the number of all the deaths was 721, among which 175 died under 1 year old, 53 from 1 to 2 years old, and 55 above 70 years old.

I must say that when I report the number of deaths above 70 I mean 90 and 100 years of age, which is not rare at all. I must state that the pure air, the good climate, the strong complexion of the inhabitants, and especially the diet they follow, contribute to said longevity. It is very common to see people being more than 80 or 90 years old to walk as easily as if they were 50 or 55 years old. I must state that in all these 2,202 deaths there were scarcely more than 3 or 4 deaths from typhoid fever and 1 or 2 from diphtheria.

Unhappily I am not able to report on the death rate of the whole of the island of Corfu, the inhabitants of which are above 95,000.

CUBA.

Report from Cienfuegos.

Acting Assistant Surgeon McMahon reports, December 24, as follows: Week ended December 19, 1903. Bills of health were issued to 3 vessels going to ports in the United States, all in good sanitary condition, and no sickness.